The People's Korea

No. 1,323 EVERY SATURDAY JANUARY 31, 1987 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Prime Min. Mugabe's Visit Contributes to S-S Cooperation

President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe when the Zimbabwean leader pays a courtesy call on the DPRK President on Jan. 21. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK, Zimbabwe Call for Sanctions against S. Africa

The recent visit of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe to the DPRK promoted bilateral relations, contributing to the development of South-South cooperation.

Mr. Mugabe who was invited by President Kim Il Sung arrived at Pyongyang International Airport on Jan. 21 for a three-day visit. He was met at the airport by the newly elected Premier Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and other senior officials.

President Kim Il Sung stated in a Jan. 21 banquet speech, "...it is very important for the leaders of the non-aligned countries to meet frequently to consult each other, find common grounds in views and formulate the strategy of their joint action." **(See his speech on page 2)**

Stressing the need to build an independent national economy, the DPRK President put forth important objectives for the non-aligned and developing countries to attain: To reshape the present inequitable and unequal international economic order and establish a new equitable international economic order; and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

The building of an independent national economy, he said, "is the only way they can achieve complete national sovereignty in the true sense of the word."

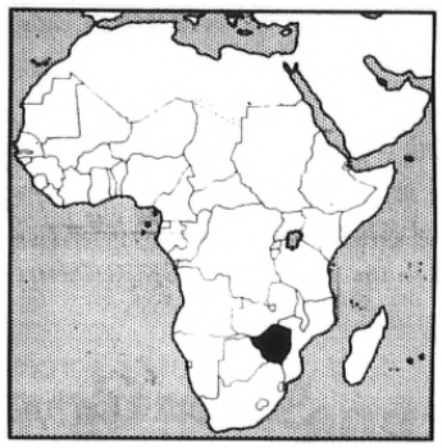
President Kim Il Sung is a chief advocate of a new international economic order and South-South cooperation.

The DPRK has given much assistance to Third World countries, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Prime Minister Mugabe had this to say in his banquet speech:

"Evidence of the growth of bilateral cooperation between our two countries is abundant. Indeed, our own people continue to marvel at the beauty of our heroes' acre, thanks to the ingenuity

(Continued on page 8)



The Republic of Zimbabwe

U.N. Secretary General Supports High-level Pol. & Mil. Talks

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said on Jan. 9 that the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung was an "innovative and constructive one."

He made the statement when he met Pak Gil Yon, chief of the Permanent Observer Mission of the DPRK to the United Nations.

The proposal is one of weighty significance because the talks encompass both political and military domains, he noted.

He expressed hope that the proposal would be a starting point of the excellent development in relations between north and south Korea.

Non-aligned Meeting On S-S Cooperation Due in Pyongyang in June

A meeting of the Non-aligned Countries' Coordination Bureau held in New York on Jan. 5 decided to hold an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation in Pyongyang from June 9 to 13.

S. Korean Student Killed by Police Torture

A south Korean student was killed on Jan. 14 while he was tortured by police, and the incident is developing into a political issue in south Korea.

The student, identified as Pak Chong Chol, 21, of the linguistics department of Seoul National University, was arrested on the morning of Jan. 14 in connection with his anti-government activities and interrogated for about an hour and 20 minutes. As he refused to make any statement, interrogators tortured him to death.

In an earlier report, the authorities said that Pak died of "shock", as he was in a state of virtual death when he arrived at the police investigation room.

An interim autopsy report, however, revealed that Pak was found to have bruises and blemishes on his body. One of the doctors who participated in the examination of the corpse disclosed that bruises were found on the head, chest, neck and other parts of the body. The body was also bruised on the left thigh, the doctor said.

Meanwhile, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party released a report by the party's special investigation team which concluded that the "police are suspected of having arrested and detained Pak illegally and that his death was caused by torture or other brutal acts."

Later, it was made public that the student died of suffocation after his head had been forced into water in a bath tub during police interrogation.

As the death of the student threatened to escalate into a grave political scandal, the south Korean authorities reacted quickly.

Chun Doo Hwan on Jan. 20 made a "public apology" over the incident, and discharged interior minister Kim Chong Ho and director of police Kang Min Chang.

Two interrogators who were responsible for the student's death were arrested on criminal charges. A police superintendent was also relieved of his duties.

(Continued on page 5)

Students hold a memorial service for Pak Chong Chol on Jan. 20, carrying a picture of him. (Reuter)

Need to Build Independent National Economy

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet on the evening of Jan. 21 in honor of Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on a visit to Korea and made a speech.

This is the fourth visit to the DPRK by Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, President Kim Il Sung noted, and said:

This clearly shows that we are on terms of true friendship and genuine comradeship and that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe are very durable and militant.

In the complex and tense international situation today, it is very important for the leaders of the non-aligned countries to meet frequently to consult each other, find common grounds in views and formulate the strategy of their joint action.

Today the non-aligned movement is faced with an urgent task of cementing the unity and solidarity of its rank and further intensifying the anti-imperialist common action so as to give a strong encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of the developing countries for national independence, sovereignty and social progress, prevent war and preserve peace.

The forthcoming meeting of the Solidarity Fund Committee for Southern Africa to be held in New Delhi will be another important occasion to demonstrate the positive role and vitality of the non-aligned movement.

Under the patronage and instigation of the United States and Western imperialists, the south African racists are repressing her people's struggle for freedom and liberation more brutally as the days go by, continuing their permanent occupation of Namibia and intensifying barbarous invasions against the neighbouring countries. This is rousing great apprehension and indignation of the world's progressive people who love justice and peace.

The non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving countries must take strong sanctions against the South African racists in the political, economic, military and diplomatic fields, and give all-out material and moral support to the South African and Namibian peoples and all the peoples of the front-line countries in their struggle to abolish the cursed racist and apartheid system and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa.

In close cooperation with the front-line countries, the Zimbabwean people are bravely fighting, in the forefront against colonialism and racism, to foil the armed aggression and the destructive and subversive manoeuvres by the South African racists, which are growing more blatant with each passing day.

We are convinced that the fraternal Zimbabwean people under your correct leadership will emerge victorious in the sacred cause of defending national sovereignty and the gains of revolution, of building an independent and prosperous new society and of winning the complete liberation of the southern Africa.

We will in the future, too, make all our efforts to give strong support to and express solidarity with the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people and always stand firm by the fighting peoples of South Africa, Namibia and front-line countries and all the rest of the African people.

If they are to consolidate their already achieved political independence and shake down their economic backwardness and poverty, the non-aligned and developing countries must first build an independent national economy as soon as possible. This is the only way they can achieve complete national sovereignty in the true sense of the word.

One of the important tasks of the non-aligned and other developing countries in building an independent national economy is to reshape the present inequitable and unequal international economic system, establish a new equitable international economic order and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

The Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation will be held in Pyongyang next June in accordance with the decision of the 8th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries. The government of our Republic is making all preparations to ensure that the meeting will achieve good results to meet the desire of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the challenge of the times.

We consider that the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation, the first of its kind in the history of the non-aligned movement will be a significant meeting in widely increasing and developing South-South cooperation with active cooperation of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, the non-aligned countries and of all countries that are interested in South-South cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity to highly estimate the fact that you, as outstanding leader of the Zimbabwean people and current chairman of the non-aligned movement, are working hard for the independent development of the nation, for the complete liberation of Africa and for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Our two peoples are closely supporting and cooperating with each other as close comrades-in-arms and brothers on the same road of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment.

We are grateful to the government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe for their consistent, active support for our people in their cause of national reunification.

Your present visit to our country means a strong encouragement to our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Your visit to our country will be an occasion to promote our intimate terms and develop onto a higher stage the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. This will make a great contribution to strengthening solidarity among the non-aligned countries.

S-S Cooperation Should Be Vigorously Promoted As Viable Alternative

Speech of Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe

Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, made a speech at a banquet given by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Jan. 21.

Noting that the relationship between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples is a very close and special one, not only because of shared values and perspectives, but also because they are firmly rooted in history, Prime Minister Mugabe said:

The people of Zimbabwe will always remember the invaluable assistance they received from their Korean friends during the struggle for national independence. It is pleasant to note that the two sides have to this day been enthusiastically nurturing this special friendship for mutual benefit.

Evidence of the growth of bilateral cooperation between our two countries is abundant. Indeed, our own people continue to marvel at the beauty of our heroes' acre, thanks to the ingenuity and creativity of Korean architects and artists.

The team of mass games display instructors which has just returned to Korea after completing its assignment was very much behind the wonderful exhibitions during our last independence celebrations as well as during the eighth NAM summit. Many other areas of cooperation between our two countries have been identified, and in consequence thereof a joint economic commission to monitor these growing ties was established last November. We are eager to see this cooperation expanded and consolidated.

Frantic attempts are still being made in South Africa to sustain and perpetuate the system of institutionalised racial bigotry, commonly known as apartheid.

We in the southern African region, and the entire progressive world, have a role to play in the fight against apartheid.

We can be supportive of the struggle now raging inside South Africa. It is for this very reason that we declared our commitment as Zimbabwe to the imposition of the London and Nassau Common Wealth sanctions package against the racist regime.

We also call upon the international community to enforce comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa seeks the realisation of its grand designs not only by economic means but also through direct and inderect military intervention. On several occasions South African troops have invaded neighbouring independent African countries, notably Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

We have firmly committed ourselves to defending our lifelong lifeline and to helping our Mozambican friends defend their sovereignty against the South African bandits' surrogates. We shall continue to be most grateful to our friends, among them the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for assistance rendered to enable us to increase our capacity to defend our unity, territorial integrity and national survival.

Zimbabwe notes with concern the evil plots and imperialist machinations designed to thwart the noble objective of peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula through the instrumentality of a peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Zimbabwe has said time and again that it supports the peaceful reunification of Korea as this can only be in fulfilment of the great and legitimate aspirations of the Korean people from both the northern and southern parts of your country.

Korea and Zimbabwe are active members of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Our commitment to the principles and traditions of non-alignment is unquestionable.

When the eighth summit of the movement took place in Harare, we found Korea most supportive indeed. We were exceedingly pleased with the very generous contribution made by your government towards the success of that meeting. That contribution was an eloquent testimony of your country's commitment to the principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement, which movement has become a very important force for peace and justice in international relations today.

We were disappointed by the virtual collapse in October of the Reykjavik summit at a time when a breakthrough in the negotiations on nuclear disarmament seemed to be in sight.

The doors should not be permanently closed to further negotiations. The introduction of weapons system into space, be it defensive or offensive, can only be regarded as retrogressive and most unfortunate on our part. We should never give up the hope on complete nuclear disarmament, and the creation of peaceful, just and secure world. The call for a new international economic order is an everlasting crescendo. It cannot be ignored any longer. But we also realise that while the north-south dialogue has almost receded into a whisper, South-South cooperation should be vigorously pursued as the viable alternative. That is why we welcome and appreciate endeavours by countries like Korea to enter into meaningful bilateral relations with developing countries like Zimbabwe.

Now that I am standing on the soil of Korea and next to you, I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate our warmest and most fraternal congratulations on your reelection and to wish you good health and personal happiness.

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (8)

Full of Youthful Vigor

(Continued from No. 1,318 issue of The People's Korea)

The Secretary wanted to see all the senior officials and working people remain spiritually young. Man naturally ages because he is a living thing, but he can retain his spiritual youthfulness throughout his life. This is a privilege bestowed upon man, the sole living thing that has consciousness and purpose. Among others, those engaged in the revolution must bring this ability into full play and motivate themselves to live a life full of youthful vigor and enthusiasm, remaining mentally young to the last moment. This can be called the bese way to make one's whole life worth living and make fine contributions to the revolution.

Secretary Kim Jong Il always educated people from this standpoint and helped them retain their spiritual youthfulness through their active participation in organizational and political life. The Secretary gave special attention to the spiritual youthfulness of party officials and cadres in charge of leading the masses of people. Because only when they remained youthful and vigorous, the society could be filled with vigor without stagnating.

In February 1974 the Secretary, speaking to party officials in charge of propaganda, stressed that if those in the field of ideology were mentally aged, the party's ideological work would instantly become inactive and in that event the party's activities as a whole would be weakened, which in turn would scuttle the work to remodel the whole of society on the Juche idea.

A sport is a most effective rejuvenator and a fitness promoter. Out of his concern about their physical aging and fitness, Secretary Kim Jong Il had a gymnasium built by the Potong River for officials and athletic staircases set up in empty lots in party and government offices and in their residential quarters. He regarded sports as a very good way of keeping them in top shape.

While taking steps to build many sports facilities and instruments, the Secretary was very much worried that senior party officials were too busy to get enough sleep. He said as follows:

"Supplies to the senior officials should be improved and they must leave their offices for home within the set time. This is not sufficient. What is important is to build up your body by making sports part of your daily life."

When the gymnasium opened, the Secretary was happier than anybody else and wanted to know how the gymnasium was used. Several days after its opening, the Secretary went to the gymnasium to find a certain senior official absent from training there. It is an open secret that the executive was severely criticized for it. Going up and down a staircase in the courtyard of the office became a daily affair.

Horse-riding and mountain-climbing were among the sports most strongly recommended by Secretary Kim Jong Il to senior party officials as best for their fitness. Often the Secretary went out of his way to enjoy horse-riding and mountain-climbing together with party officials.

A climbing of Mt. Myohyang in a certain spring was one of such mountain-climbings. A climbing party under the leadership of the Secretary was divided into several teams which went up to explore the beauty of scenic spots such as Manpokdong, the Sangwon Monastery and the Piro Peak, keeping contact with each other by radio. Though the climbing was very tough, it fully demonstrated the effect of staircase exercise. All the climbers were surprised to find themselves in far better shape than they had thought. Looking at them with a satisfied look, the Secretary said as follows:

"Today's climbing has splendidly demonstrated the effectiveness of staircases. As you take daily staircase exercises, you comrades have been able to go up as far as the Sangwon Monastery without difficulty. As this shows, exercise is very important for increased physical power."

The Secretary went on to say that mountain-climbing was a very good exercise to cultivate one's courage and increase one's physical power. The Secretary explored all the routes and set schedules for climbing Mt. Myohyang so that all the senior officials, working people, youth and children might enjoy climbing the mountain.

Of special interest among the events of the sports meeting were wrestling and a tug of war. In a wrestling match, the spectators were excited and applauded a veteran fighter unsparingly when he unexpectedly threw down a young man with his skill. It was Secretary Kim Jong Il who was overjoyed more than anyone else in such a case. Warmly welcoming the winning veteran fighter, he said as follows:

"Our party is really young. Our party has firm foundations as it has veteran fighters like you."

It was when the Secretary met with a senior official with a gloomy look. The Secretary asked him why, but he did not give any clear answer. Without asking the reason, the Secretary knew it. He was oppressed by the burden of his job. He was suffering from a sort of weariness because of the long protracted and arduous nature of the revolution.

The Secretary advised him to sing a song. Seeing him unable to get the meaning of his advice, the Secretary said as follows:

"The more difficult the revolution is, the more loudly must we sing a song of loyalty.

"A victory in the revolution will come only where a song of loyalty is sung loudly. Without songs we can't triumph in the revolution. This is a philosophy of the revolution."

Since this episode, many songs came to be sung among party officials and other cadres. Thirty minutes of singing preceded a weekly lecture meeting. An art club was organized in each department and its activities became a daily routine. All the art clubs were so active that inter-club contests came to be held.

Whenever such a contest was held, Secretary Kim Jong Il was invited as a guest judge and gave a proper comment on the performances given. He went the length of permitting the art clubs to use for their competitions the Mansudae Art Theater and the Pyongyang Grand Theater, palaces of arts. The contests were attended by party officials and cadres. At contests elderly officials recited poems, revolutionary warriors on the wrong side of 70 gave vocal solos or played instruments which they had learned while young. Some choruses which lacked harmony set the audience to laughing. Although the rules required mandatory participation in the contests of all the party officials, their enthusiasm was a bit higher than the rules. When a white-haired old official recited a poem in an emotional tone, hushed silence reigned over the hall, and when a senior official of commanding presence sang a song in a rich, powerful voice, the audience burst into cheers. Everybody came to look at least 10 or 20 years younger than his age.

(To be continued)

Joint Statement of Spokesmen For Admin. Council & Ministry Of PAF

Spokesmen for the Administration Council and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a joint statement on Jan. 21.

The statement says:

As is known, on Jan. 11 the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the prime minister and the minister of defense of south Korea a letter containing a proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks.

But the south Korean authorities have sent no reply up to this day, 10 days after our letter carrying a new peace proposal was sent.

We think the south Korean authorities must know that the "resumption of the past dialogues" or "talks between the supreme chiefs" repeated in their "state-of-the-nation speech" some time ago cannot be a reply to our new proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

Our proposal is a most reasonable peace initiative to make a breakthrough for detente, peace and peaceful reunification. Accordingly, its realization is the best way to resume the dialogue suspended between the north and the south and arrange summit talks.

This bespeaks that the new peace talks we proposed are a pressing question to be solved without fail prior to what the south Korean authorities assert and when this bears fruit, the demand of the south Korean side will naturally be met.

We, therefore, hold that the opening of north-south high-level political and military talks must not be delayed any longer but be realised as early as possible.

There is no reason for the south Korean authorities to reject our new proposal as it takes into consideration the interests of both sides is disinterested and has no strings attached.

The matter depends on the basic stand whether north-south dialogues, peace and reunification are desired or not.

Holding that the south Korean authorities should accept our proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks, if they do not want confrontation, war and division, we will continue to wait patiently for an affirmative reply at an early date.

Senior Member of KPA and CPV Side to MAC Sends Letter to NNSC

Major General of the Korean People's Army Li Tae Ho, senior member of the side of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, on Jan. 17 sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the important problem in removing acute military tension and in ensuring peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

The letter reads:

As your commission knows, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and respected leader of our people, based on all-round analysis of the current grave situation of the Korean Peninsula, set forth a vitally important save-the-nation proposal for holding the north-south high-level political and military talks in his historical policy speech delivered at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on December 30, 1986.

The proposal is a new reasonable and realistic step which will make it possible to remove the political confrontation and military tension growing to reach its heights and make a new breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

The current state of grave political and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, if allowed to last, will inevitably cause another war.

Such a situation urgently requires a further enhancement of the role of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

That is why we proposed that the north-south high-level political and military talks discuss the issues of increasing the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and organizing a neutral nations inspection force and turning the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone as one of the measures for removing the political and military confrontation.

This not only reflects the sincere position of the government of our Republic intended to ease tension and prevent armed conflict in every way in the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line where huge armed forces of hostile two sides are standing face to face, but also indicates the deep trust and expectation of the government of our Republic to the member countries of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which have been working for more than 30 years for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

We hope that your commission which has been exerting efforts for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula will pay deep attention to this proposal of ours and give support and sympathy to our efforts for its realization.

Wishing successes in the work of your commission, I expect an affirmative reply.

Paper on Chun's Policy Speech: He Will Intensify Suppression

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, printed a signed commentary on a policy speech made by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan on Jan. 12.

The following is an edited version of the Jan. 14 article:

Chun Doo Hwan even preached "competition" with the north as regards the system, blaring that the "defence and development" of the "liberal democratic system" is the "highest goal" of his junta. What he put forward in his speech for "defence of the system" is no more than an "open-door policy" and increase of "autonomy." He meant by this to place south Korea under a heavier yoke of the United States and Japan and tighten the fascist rule.

His argument for "defence of the liberal democratic system" is, in essence, a most treacherous sophistry intended to repress the people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification, leave south Korea under the U.S. colonial rule for an indefinite period, strengthen the military fascist dictatorship and perpetuate the division of the country.

While mumbling about "a peaceful change of power," Chun Doo Hwan did not forget to threaten that he, "in the capacity of the chief executive of state administration," would "take a grave decision," in case "no constitutional revision is available through agreement."

He meant by this, needless to say, that he would force by a strong arm the "parliamentary cabinet system" which the people can neither understand nor accept and, in case it miscarries, he would carry out the fascist "constitutional revision allowing the parliamentary cabinet system" by the one-party show of the "Democratic Justice Party or stage a coup, if it were necessary for keeping "power".

And he openly threatened the people and the opposition camp, blaring that he would "stringently deal with" the "communist-influenced seditious forces" opposed to the "liberal democratic system" and not allow campus to become "a hotbed of terrorists." This was a declaration of a bloody showdown with the popular masses and opposition camp this year for his long-term office and extension of the "DJP's" military fascist dictatorship.

In his speech put forth nothing new about the question of north-south dialogue and relaxation of tension and the reunification of the country, the desire of the entire fellow countrymen, and avoided an answer to the north's proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks, fighting shy of it.

He twanged the harp of "talks of top authorities" as he had done in the past, averting his eyes from the present reality in which political and military confrontation between the north and the south had reached the highest pitch. This cannot be an answer to the north's reasonable proposal for talks seeking the removal of political and military confrontation for the present.

Chun Doo Hwan, while reeling off about "talks" with the north, went out of his way to take issue again with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in the north.

Through his hokum Chun Doo Hwan made it plain that his group had neither intention to have dialogue with the north nor the intention to ease tension nor the intention to reunify the country.

He also stringed out a high-flown jargon, crying that nothing should be left to be desired in "the matter of security and stability" for the "development of the system" and "success of the Olympic Games" and this and next years are important years.

His "security" ballyhoo is nothing but a criminal slogan for justifying the suppression of people in south Korea and goading them into confrontation and war racket against the north.

DPRK Holds S. Korea's Apology Should Precede Talks on Dam

Vexed by Seoul's allegation that the Kumgangsan Power Station in the making north of the 38th parallel poses a military threat to it, the DPRK's Commission of Power Industry on Jan. 19 made public a statement, following south Korea's offer for talks on the project in point.

The statement showed Pyongyang's willingness to sit at a table with Seoul on condition the south Koreans apologize for "thier attempt to impair our dignity." The statement reads in part:

On January 16 the south Korean rulers issued a so-called "statement" of the "minister of construction" taking issue again with our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station and resorting to a despicable trick to mislead public opinion, distorting even the content of the white paper published by us.

In this "statement" they cooked up at will the geological conditions of the area where the Kumgangsan Power Station is constructed, dam structure, water-carrying line and water-level of danger. They made a rigmarole about "consultation", "survey" and "compensation".

The Chun junta gibbered that the geological composition of the area where the Kumgangsan Power Station is under construction is lime stone and a dangerous situation may be caused by flood, natural breaking or earthquake after the completion of the power station.

As to the geological condition of the area where the Kumgangsan Power Station is built, in fact, most of it consists of intense quartzite and its schist.

The south Koreans even talked about the breakdown of the dam by earthquake and foolishly tried to convince the world people of it. But it is a quarrel to take issue with others.

If they are worried about earthquake, they had better take a safety step for their Hwachon Power Station or Soyanggang Power Station.

And we cannot but draw attention to the fact that the south Korean authorities, those big lier, admitted though belatedly that our Kumgangsan Power Station will not have only one reservoir, but four.

The south Koreans had invented the fable that our Kumgangsan Power Station will have one reservoir, which will store 20,000 million tons of water, and drawn up a map of a large reservoir of such scale and circulated it in south Korea and the world. But they were compelled to admit fact, no longer able to conceal the truth.

This itself, we think, is a frank admission by the south Korean rulers of the utter fraud of their false propaganda hitherto about "flooding operation," "special construction" and so forth.

Despite all these facts, the south Koreans are ridiculous enough to demand in a far-fetched manner "consultation" and "joint investigation for the utilization of hydraulic resources, in their "statement".

We cannot but ask: How can the south Korean rulers have the cheek to propose consultation to us belatedly now after maliciously slandering us to their heart's satisfaction and doing all mischiefs as they pleased for months over the question of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station?

And we must ask: have the south Korean puppets ever sought our consultation or proposed a joint investigation when bringing into the country more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons which are more than enough to destroy all our fellow countrymen?

When building the concrete wall, the barrier of division, running 200 kilometres from east and to west, bisecting the sacred territory, the south Koreans did not lend an ear to our strong opposition and advise and never consulted us. This they will not be able to deny.

Now Chun Doo Hwan group is facing the greatest political crisis since it grabbed power and finding itself in a fatal position of destruction owing to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy daily growing in south Korea.

Especially, the growing voices of the people at home and abroad supporting the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks, our new national salvation proposal, have landed the south Korean authorities in a more unstable position.

Driven into a corner, isolated and rejected within and without, the Chun Doo Hwan group is abusing our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station for saving itself from the crisis, seeking to prop up the shaking colonial fascist ruling system at any cost and prolong its remaining days.

We demand that the Chun junta, though a bit late, regain reason and promptly discontinue their treacherous acts of slandering us over the construction of the power station and abusing it in the anti-communist campaign.

We make it clear once again that, though the south Korean authorities are not in a position to talk about dialogue over this construction, we are willing to discuss the question, as we declared in the November 28 statement last year, only on condition that they apologize for their attempt to impair our dignity in pursuance of a sinister political aim with this question.

The fact that such object of peaceful construction as a power station is openly used for political and military confrontation by the south Korean authorities irrefutably confirms the validity of our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and urgency of its realization.

We make it clear that, if the south Korean authorities really feel threat from the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, they should respond without delay to our peace proposal for removing the political and military confrontation between the north and the south and, then, the question of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station might be discussed at the talks.

Whatever the south Korean rulers may say about his construction, we will never do things harmful to the south Korean people, our fellow countrymen and brothers of the same ancestry who live in the same territory with us.

Brief News From Seoul

Chun Hints at Martial Law

In a New Year policy statement made on Jan. 12 before the national assembly, Chun Doo Hwan said he will "make a grave decision" if the opposition and ruling parties fail to reach agreement on revision of the constitution this year.

His remarks aroused opposition's fear that he may impose emergency measures, including martial law, in that case.

"South Korean political circles are greatly concerned" over the statement, said Japan's Kyodo News Service.

Analysts say that the statement expressed his firm determination to introduce a cabinet system and that it was a threat to the opposition parties which demand a presidential system combined with a direct election system.

Chun Doo Hwan was reported to have said earlier in an off-the-record news conference that he was ready to impose martial law.

Workers Paid Only 1/9 Of Wages in U.S.

The average south Korean factory workers earned only $1 against $9 paid a worker in the United States in 1985, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

The table recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics puts south Korean workers pay at $1.41 – the lowest among wages of workers in 25 countries made available – compared with $12.82 for the American workers.

"Such figures, showing how much more cheaply many goods can be made outside the United States, will be much used in Congress as it debates a new trade bill over the next few months," said The Associated Press.

Observers here said that the table could give Washington a good pretext in pressuring Seoul to reduce its trade surplus as labor is the biggest cost in most goods traded, making goods from a low-wage country much cheaper than those in a high-wage country.

Signature Crusade For Democratic Education

Fifteen dissident organizations on Jan. 12 decided to embark on a nationwide signature-collecting drive as part of their struggle for the democratization of education, when their representatives gathered at an office in Seoul to form a joint organization toward this, reported the south Korean daily Chosun Ilbo the following day.

The newly-founded Joint Measure Committee to Check Suppression of Democratic Education includes the Council for Democratic Education and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The all-people signature crusade was immediately joined in by seven teachers who had staged a hunger strike in the same office since Jan. 7 in protest against their suspension from duty for commenting on Seoul's politics in class.

Students Favor Song Satirizing Chun

A song caustically satirizing the Seoul authorities led by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's scheme for long-term office is becoming popular among students.

They sing: "They don't hesitate even at a crossroad of power . . . . Repression is inevitable. They don't feel sorry for it . . . . . Cries for democracy leave wounds on my heart . . . . Let's knock down all now . . . ."

NKDP Renews Resolve to Win Direct Pres. Election

South Korea's leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party on Jan. 17 renewed its firm resolve to unite all dissident forces to fight for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system, according to major south Korean dailies on Jan. 18.

Speaking at a commemorative meeting to mark the second anniversary of the founding of the party, NKDP leader Lee Min Woo said, "In order to establish a legitimate government, the ruling Democratic Justice Party should accept our party's demand for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system which the nation aspires after and prove that their will to democratization is not a lie by taking concrete and bold steps to guarantee human rights and freedom of speech."

Pointing out that south Korea now faces a turning point at which both the government and the public have to determine whether they should take a bold and powerful step or experience an irrevocable national tragedy again, Mr. Lee warned that the nation might fall into the nadir of tragedy if a democratization schedule was not carried out in favor of the people.

The NKDP president listed the reasons why this year is so important: 1) A concrete timetable for democratization must be submitted and realized for peaceful transfer of power in 1988; 2) There is a serious danger that those, who are bitterly disillusioned by sham democracy, may be turned into the forces which neglect the state itself if democratization is further delayed; 3) The popular masses demand a legitimate government such as will be supported by the whole nation so as to enable the country to tide over the strained international situation.

"It would be vital decision for us to get the youths under control, as they might neglect free and democratic society itself when they are disillusioned by the dictatorial regime which shuffles along with honeyed words, pretending to realize a democratic society," he said.

Kim Young Sam, permanent advisor to the NKDP, in his address at the rally said, "If the Feb. 12, 1985 general elections (in which the newly founded NKDP won a landslide victory to get nearly 50 percent of the votes) were the first election revolution that was not complete yet, the elections for presidency, lawmakers and local self-governing bodies due for this year would be the second election revolution to complete our democratization. So, let us do our best to gain this goal."

"From now on, the NKDP should remember the determination it made when the party was founded, and give a final impetus to the pan-national democratization struggle to form a more firm united solidarity body with all opposition and democratic forces," he added.

"Democratic Govt. Must Be Established by 1987": 35 Dissident Bodies

A total of 35 opposition organizations including the Mintonryun (the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification), the Council for Democratic Press Movement and the Family Alliance Movement for Democratization issued a joint statement on Jan. 13, calling for a democratic government and opposing Chun Doo Hwan's attempt to introduce a cabinet-type election system, according to south Korea's major daily Chosun Ilbo on Jan. 14.

The statement was made public at a Christian hall in Seoul.

It said, "A democratic government, legitimate and lawful, must be established through constitutional revision by 1987, the year which would be an important cross-roads in the history of democracy."

Accusing some of the opposition NKDP members of attempting to reconcile themselves to the ruling DJP's plan of constitutional revision for a cabinet-led system, the statement said, "They would be deceiving the people if they ignore those demands for which the party won nation-wide sympathy in the Feb. 12, 1985 elections, including demands for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system, guarantee of free speech and investigation of the Kwangju incident."

(Continued from page 1)

Dissidents Protest against Govt.

Some 800 students from Seoul's eight universities on Jan. 23 held a memorial meeting for Pak at Korea University and staged a campus demonstration. After that, some 300 students got into an overnight sit-in protest against the death of Pak.

Earlier on Jan. 22, about 100 members of 23 women's organizations in south Korea staged a street demonstration after they held a memorial service for Pak near the police building in which Pak was killed.

Some of women who carried banners calling for "the murderous" Chun Doo Hwan to step down were led away by police. The demonstrators then sat down in an alley outside a theater and repeatedly sang "We Shall Overcome."

Meanwhile, more than 100 members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), including co-chairmen Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, on Jan. 19 staged a 48-hour sit-in at the CPD office in Seoul, demanding a further investigation into the incident.

Earlier on Jan. 15, just after Pak's death was reported, some 20 people staged an overnight sit-in in protest against his death at the office of the Christian Hall in Seoul. In a brief statement, they insisted that their sons, brothers and sisters, under arrest, face a threat to their lives and called on the authorities to release them immediately. Those participating in the protest were family members of those under arrest in connection with anti-government demonstrations.

Opposition forces and dissidents declared a "memorial week" beginning on Jan. 20, saying memorial services and prayer meeting would be held across the country. They also said a nationwide rally would be held before the end of the month to further arouse public attention to the torture issue.

Meanwhile, So Man Sul, vice chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on Jan. 20 published a statement denouncing the violent murder of a student by the Chun junta, critisizing it as "a brutal act which could be performed only by Chun Doo Hwan who took power by massacring thousands of Kwangju citizens".

Torture: A Daily Occurrence

In south Korea, torture as a method of investigation is commonly employed against anti-government activists.

Last summer, the so-called "sexual torture case" became a major political problem in south Korea. A 22-year-old female worker was allegedly tortured by a policeman in a variety of sexual acts at a police station. Prosecutors, however, sentenced the victim of sexual torture to a prison term for forgery of official documents, instead of prosecuting the police investigator.

In last September, 54 U.S. congressmen sent a letter to Chun Doo Hwan expressing "deep concern" over the torture of a former student leader. **(See The People's Korea, No. 1,312, 1986)**

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, said in a recent report that it knows of many credible reports of torture in south Korea but only two cases of officials being prosecuted for it. **(See The People's Korea, No. 1,316, 1986)**

According to reports, the "public apology" made by Chun Doo Hwan is as follows:

"It is truly regrettable that an unforeseen incident has taken place at a time when our national police have been making consistent efforts to develop themselves into democratic police, taking the lead in safeguarding the freedoms and human rights of the people. . . Although this is an isolated case, it should nonetheless serve as a painful lesson that efforts must be redoubled to prevent a possible recurrence of any similar incidents."

Referring to Chun's remarks, a Western observer based in Japan said that he could not imagine any country in the world in which "democratic police" beat, kick and even fire teargas bombs at its own people.

"If police were taking the lead in safeguarding the freedoms and human rights of the people, as Chun said, why are so many people in that country continuing their struggle for democracy? I think Chun in his statement unconsciously suggested 'a possible recurrence of any similar incidents,' " he added.

Relative of a detained student swings her handbag at riot policemen trying to arrest protesters at the Jan. 20 memorial rally for a SNU student tortured to death on Jan. 14. (Reuter)

Repression by Chun Junta On Democratic Forces

By Owor Adipa

I wish to express my deep concern over the facts that the fascist repressions over the patriotic and democratic forces including the students and youth on the pretext of state policy of "anti-communism" in south Korea are continuing.

Recently many students from 26 universities and colleges held a joint sit-in struggle in Konguk University demanding the democratization of south Korean society. But the south Korean authorities reacted to the just struggle by deploying 8,000 armed policemen and arrested about 1,500 students and killed 20 students in cold blood. They even went so far as mobilising planes to quell down the struggle. I also want to state an incident which had taken place in the national assembly of south Korea where a member of parliament from opposition NKDP Mr. YU SONG HWAN spoke that the state policy of anti-communism must be replaced with the state policy of reunification, for that reason he was arrested by policemen on the spot in the parliament. They arrested a famous clergyman called MUN IK HWAN to be tried and put in prison. And the famous opposition leader Mr. KIM DAE JUNG was put under house arrest 37 times. About 40 opposition democratic organisations of south Korea were dissolved by force and a total of 8,000 people including students and workers, journalists and leading democratic figures were arrested and put in prison.

Thus south Korea has become a waste land of human rights where human rights and democracy are totally suffocated.

I think the reason behind such persistent fascist repression by Chun Doo Hwan clique is to worsen the relation between the north and the south and to bring the situation in Korean peninsula on the verge of another war, and other reason for such repression is aimed at prolonging his term in office. All the facts clearly show that "peaceful reunification" and "dialogue" clamoured for by south Korean authorities are nothing but to be hypocritical and they are just political empty talk. The real intention of Chun Doo Hwan clique is to encourage confrontation between north and south and to perpetuate the country's division.

Now they resort to a frantic move to keep down the ongoing south Korean people's struggle for democracy. A completely fabricated story of the "assassination" that was started and spread by south Korea is a clear example showing their attempt to draw the attention of the people to somewhere else.

I join all the peace-loving peoples and democratic forces in the world to strongly condemn such fascist repression by Chun Doo Hwan clique and demand the state policy of anti-communism must be immediately abolished. I also strongly demand that political prisoners including students and youth and democratic figures who were arrested must be at once released, their right to democracy be ensured and all these fascist repressions be stopped.

The fascist repression by south Korean authorities would be impossible without the support of the United States which is indeed holding political, economical and military domination over south Korea. The United States must stop interfering in Korean internal affairs and go back home taking along with them all their nuclear weapons and other military equipments.

** Mr. Owor Adipa is Principal of Uganda College of Business Studies. He contributed this article to The People's Korea in December last year.*

EDITORIAL

S. Korean Student Tortured to Death

The south Korean authorities are now harshly suppressing the students fighting for the democratization of the society and the reunification of the country in an attempt to prolong its stay in power.

Symbolizing its nature most was the violent death of a student of Seoul National University on Jan. 14 caused by brutal torture by police investigators.

As is well known to the public, the Chun junta intends to make its long-term grip on power certain by safely carrying out the so-called "peaceful transfer of power" and successfully holding the '88 Olympiad next year.

Chun Doo Hwan, however, is now faced with strong popular resistance and counterattacks as he tries to overcome these political difficulties against people's will.

Democratization movements including those for constitutional revision and free speech and the serious unemployment problem are fueling the political confrontation between people and authorities, while political confusion is further intensified as the time limit for constitutional revision is set at the end of this year.

What the Chun junta is going to do to overcome this political confusion is to completely suppress the youth and students who lead the struggles for anti-U.S. independence and anti-fascist democratization. It knows very well that students will never support it. It is clear why the authorities regarded students as their prime target of suppression throughout last year.

Recently, the south Korean authorities have decided to form a "full-time squad for chasing false reports" on the basis of their analysis that a large-scale democratization campaign would be staged on campuses this coming spring, and to mobilize 40,000 policemen for this purpose.

The aim of this plan is to watch, tail and arrest at any time more than 3,000 "core" students already listed.

In the midst of this political conflict, the murder of the SNU student occurred.

According to reports, police investigators tortured him to death in an attempt to force him to "confess" something about other student activist whom the killed student had already hidden.

And this is not the only example of the Chun junta's reign of terror, much more notorious than the KCIA's under the late Park Chung Hee era.

Last July, the "sexual torture case" drove the whole country into a storm of rage.

Today, "arrest without warrant and torture have become matters of daily occurence" in south Korea. ***(Joongang Daily News, Jan. 19)***

Torture is the most despicable denial of humanity and the ultimate form of human degradation.

The Chun Doo Hwan fascist regime must stop brutal torture immediately as demanded by the south Korean people, and step down from power.

We appeal to the world public which loves democracy, freedom, justice and peace to accuse the Chun junta of its brutality and give full support and solidarity to the democratization struggles of the south Korean people.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Dec. 16, 1986–Jan. 20, 1987)

1986

Dec. 16

* A comedian troupe of France.

Dec. 18

* A delegation of the Thai Democratic Party headed by Viraphun Khongsawatkiat.

Dec. 22

* A Cuban government trade delegation by Jose De La Fuente Menendez, vice minister of foreign trade.
* A Romanian government trade delegation headed by Gheorghe Cazan, state secretary for foreign trade and international economic cooperation.
* The Ethiopian airlines delegation headed by general manager Mohammed Ahmed and Sofiya Nikilaeva, chief of the editorial board of the Soviet magazine Detskaya Literature.

Dec. 27

* Chairman Han Duk Su and vice chairmen Li Gye Baek and Chon Yon Sik of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Pak Jong Hyon, chairwoman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

1987

Jan. 3

* A delegation of the General Congress of Peasants of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by its Deputy Secretary General Isa Ali Isa.

Jan. 9

* Ho Jong Man and Mun Dong Gon, vice chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and their party.

Jan. 13

* Kenichi Ogami, general secretary of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, and his party.
* A delegation of Ethiopian airlines.

Jan. 16

* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), secretary for foreign affairs and speaker of the house of assembly of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Jan. 19

* A delegation of the Soviet News Agency APN headed by Vladimir Lysenkov.

Jan. 20

* Wakabayashi Hiroshi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Dec. 24, 1986–Jan. 21, 1987)

1986

Dec. 24

* A DPRK government economic delegation headed by Rim Gi Song, vice minister of external economic affairs to Niger.

1987

Jan. 3

* A delegation of the ministry of foreign affairs headed by Vice Minister Li In Gyu to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Ryu Gwan Jin, vice chairman of its central committee, and a movie delegation headed by Kwon Hyok Bong, director of the General Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art, to India.

Jan. 7

* A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ryu Ho Jun, director of the secretariat of its central committee to Afghanistan.

Jan. 14

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Vice Chairman Li Song Ho of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to the GDR.
* A delegation of the Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association to Seychelles.

Jan. 21

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by first vice director of a department of its Central Committee Kim Yong Sun to France and Spain.

Jan. 31

* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Song Hui Chol, vice minister of foreign trade to Bangladesh. **(KCNA)**

Press Comments

Here are excerpts from recent by-lined commentaries of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the WPK, or position paper in the DPRK:

On Pentagon's "Report"

The ever intensified belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. in south Korea prove that "threat from the north" is nothing but a false propaganda invented by the United States and the threat of aggression in the Korean Peninsula is coming from the south to the northern half of Korea and other socialist countries in Asia.

The "report" cried over an "aggressive stance" and so forth, groundlessly slandering the DPRK, and promised continued military aid to south Korea.

By investing the fiction of "southward invasion" from the north and under the pretext of "commitments," the Americans intend to keep south Korea under their military occupation and massively reinforce their armed forces while accelerating war preparations against the DPRK by giving a large military aid to Seoul.

This is a vicious provocation and threat of "strength" against us who are striving to relax the tensions and remove the danger of war. *(Jan. 14)*

On Statement by Gleysteen

Former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen who flew to Seoul Jan. 8 told reporters that it was wrong and unjust to lay the blame for the Kwangju bloodbath at the U.S. door and added incoherently that the U.S. "consent" to the hurling of south Korean troops into Kwangju was "quite necessary." He sought in this to evade the responsibility in having goaded the Chun Doo Hwan group into Kwangju massacre.

And Gleysteen mumbled that the U.S. support for the Chun Doo Hwan "regime" was "inevitable," though it was "an unorthodox government." This was also a base artifice to evade the responsibility for having placed a puppet rejected by the people at the top of the military fascist "regime."

Gleysteen was cunning enough when he preached "negotiation for constitutional revision" to the opposition parties and urged the people to show "flexibility and patience," stringing out rubbish about the "gradual democratic development" in south Korea. This was as good as saying that the United States would maintain the "Democratic Justice Party government" of Chun Doo Hwan for the "stability" of the colonial rule and, so, the opposition parties should dance attendance on it and the people should remain in onlooker.

While Gleysteen was cooking a potage of trash, Lilley, incumbent U.S. ambassador, put his head together with the south Korean prosecutor general and the justice minister. Gathering from this all, it was not accidental coincidence that Chun Doo Hwan threatened he would take a "crucial step," in case "constitutional revision through agreement" miscarried.

The fact that services of the U.S. forces had to prowl about in south Korea to save the situation that had come apart at seams, indicates that the fate of the fascist rule is hanging by a thread. *(Jan. 17)*

On Japan's Mil. Budget

The Nakasone cabinet is going to give full rein to arms expansion and race headlong toward the conversion of Japan into a military power by topping the "one-percent-of-GNP ceiling" in military appropriations.

Japan's overstepping the "one-percent ceiling" means her big stride toward a military power.

Japan, now world's eighth in military strength, will become a military power next to the United States among the capitalist countries, when she has gone through her sixth arms buildup program.

The conversion of Japan into a military power will be accelerated lawfully faster pace, even this nominal limit gone.

And the break of the "one percent ceiling" is a major turning point in Japan's preparations for a war of aggression.

She has thrown away the mask and come to the spear at the ready.

In building up their armed forces the Japanese are putting main stress on increasing the forestalling attack capacity protracted war capability of the "self-defence forces".

An operational plan for overseas aggression is in the making.

The U.S.-Japan joint operation plan for "defence of sea routes" includes in Japan's operational sphere within 1,800 kilometres radius from Tokyo a vast Asia-Pacific region and even the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, not to speak of the Korean Peninsula.

The Asian people are watching with sharp vigilance the Japanese authorities heading for a military power, openly revealing its overseas aggression scheme. *(Jan. 15)*

Chongryun Hits Proposed Alien Registration Revision

Pak Jae Ro, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), appeared before reporters on Jan. 20 and issued a press statement denouncing the "bill of partial amendment to the alien registration law" to be presented to the regular diet session, the main point of which had been published by the Japanese justice ministry.

He said:

The "bill" is utterly alien to the demand of the Koreans in Japan for a "fundamental amendment to the "alien registration law" and it is nothing but a ruse to lull public opinion at home and abroad.

Firstly the "bill" stipulates that fingerprinting is requested only once when a foreigner in Japan renews his registration at the age of 16. But fingerprint is immutable in one's life. Therefore, even single fingerprinting remains, in essence, a violation of human rights.

And, by making the exception that fingerprinting could be demanded of a person when "doubt arose" in his fingerprint, the "bill" leaves the room for the administrative authorities to demand it any time.

Secondly, under the pretext of making it more convenient to carry the "alien registration card," they attempt to impose a more strict obligation to permanently carry it and tighten administration and control of Koreans in Japan by a computer system.

Thirdly, the "bill" keeps mum about the revision of the severe regulations of penalties stipulated in the "alien registration law."

He strongly demanded that the Japanese authorites fundamentally revise this "law."

Golf Introduced to DPRK

The first golf course will be making its debut near the capital of Pyongyang on Apr. 15. The 18-hole course will be completed soon near the Taesong reservoir, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province about 25 kilometers south of Pyongyang.

The golf course is located on a 120,000 square meter expanse of land which will be harmonized with the natural beauty surrounding the course. The construction of the gold course has been under preparation since 1983.

Korean residents in Japan have contributed technical know-how and some funds for construction of the golf course as well as some construction equipment.

The Korean Industrialists and Traders Union in Japan set up a committee to promote the construction of the golf course headed by Mun Byong On, vice chairman of the union.

The committee has already sent experts to Pyongyang four times in order to help with the construction.

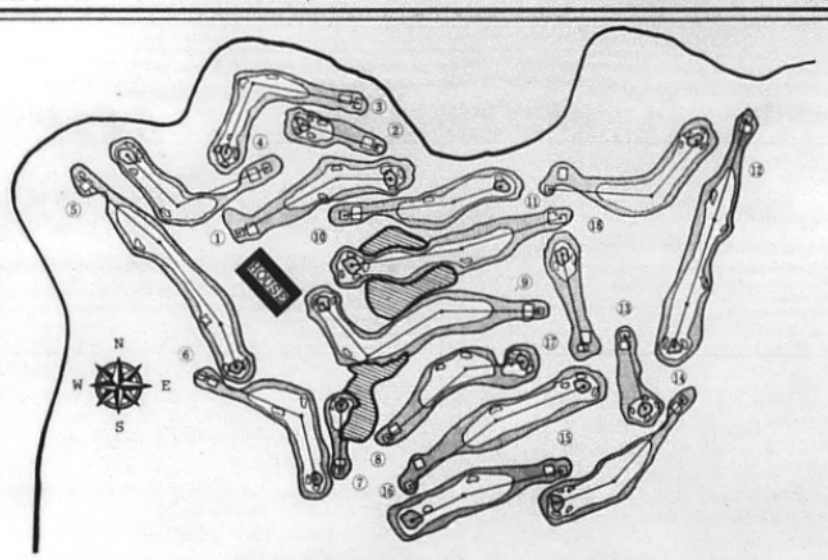
Last Nov. 1, a Chongryun delegation of the Joint Venture General Company visited the construction sites.

The project has aroused national interest.

After draining the site along Lake Taeson, workers have been laying tuff since last fall.

Last August, a group of seven would-be professional golfers and management staff of the DPRK underwent an intensive one-month training session at a golf-course in Sapporo, on the northernmost island of Japan. Delegation head Pak San Son, 45, summed it up in an interview at the time and said that he had got to score at least around 100 before it's time to go back.

According to sources, plans are already under way to build another course within the city limits of Pyongyang.



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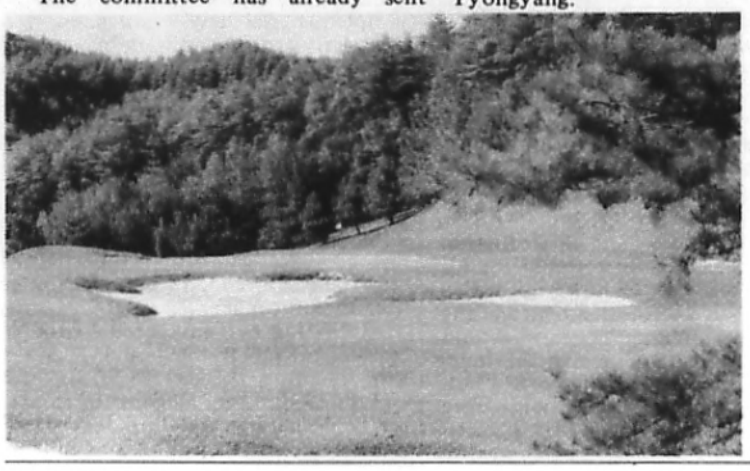

▲ The plane of the Pyongyang Golf Course

◀ A partial view of the Pyongyang Golf Course

Achievements by DPRK Sportsmen in 1986

The DPRK pair Nam Hye Yong and Kim Hyok won the gold in the pair skating at the 1986 Winter Asian Games held from Mar. 1-8, in Hokkaido, Japan.

DPRK sportsmen picked up hundreds of medals including over 100 golds last year at many international games such as the 24th World Wrestling Championships, the 17th "King's Cup" international football tournament and the First Winter Asian Games.

● Two Korean players took world titles at the 24th World Wrestling Championships in Hungary. Kim Yong Sik, 18, who made his debut in the championships, finished the winner in the 52 kg category: He beat the Bulgarian rival in the quarter finals, the south Korean rival in the semi-finals and the Japanese in the finals.

He also took the title at the world junior wrestling championships held in West Germany in July last year.

Another wrestler Li Jae Sik became the title holder in the 48 kg category by outplaying the U.S. and all other opponents. Last year, he finished gold medalists at five international games held in the Soviet Union, Hungary and other countries.

● Ryu Ok Hyon captured the title in the men's 10,000 and 5,000 metres, Kim Chun Mae in the women's 5,000 and 3,000 metres and Kim Song Hwa in the women's 1,500 metres at the first Asian junior athletic championships held in Indonesia.

● The Korean soccer squad won the team title at the 17th "King's Cup" international football tournament held in Thailand.

● Hwang Jae Gil carried away gold in the open-weight category at the 16th "Liberation" international *judo* contests and Ryu Ju Song in the 65 kg category at the international junior friendship *judo* contests of socialist countries.

● Paek Yong Nam and many other boxers captured golds at international games including the international boxing tournament for Berlin Prize.

● The pair of Nam Hye Yong, 11, and Kim Hyok clinched the pair figure skating title, winning the first Asian crown, at the First Winter Asian Games held in Japan.

● Korean youths were successful at defence sports games.

Han Chang Gil finished the winner at the 3rd world radio-finding championships, O Gwang Sun at the "Spring Arrow" international archery contests and Sin Nam Ho at the 3rd Asian clay pigeon shooting championships.

Compositions Written by Korean Students in Japan (1)

Clouds

Introduced here is one from a selection of compositions from the 9th composition and poetry contest of Korean students in Japan. The contest was announced last April and students contributions flood in from April to September. From the 153 Korean schools throughout Japan some 735 entries were received.; 423 from elementary schools; 262 from junior high schools; and 52 from senior high schools. From these 72 compositions were selected.

The contest has been held since 1978 on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the DPRK for the purpose of improving the mother tongue and developing the talents of Korean students in Japan in this area.

The contests have contributed greatly to this as the students are from the 3rd and 4th generations and importance has been attached to education in the mother tongue of the students.

The students whose works were selected have been honored with a prize to attend the contest held in the homeland and visit there.

Now the contest is popular among Korean students in Japan and a number of talented students are growing up.

The contest was organized by the editorial department of the Choson Sinbo Company and co-sponsored by seven Chongryun affiliated organizations.

The judging is conducted by members of the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan, teachers of Choson University, officials concerned from the Hagu Bookshop and the Choson Sinbo Company.

The People's Korea will introduce some of those works from this issue.

Students wearing traditional Korean dress at a Korean school in Japan.

In a science class we have learned about clouds. There are white and grey clouds. I have not seen clouds every day. But now I am like a professor of clouds. I am interested in the shape of clouds. Some clouds disappear.

When I saw clouds at home, they look lonely. Because I was alone at home then. But I like those clouds when I see them at school.

I observed the shape and color of clouds.

Some clouds look like tortoises and others like rabbits and fishes.

My classmates like clouds as well. They have a guessing quize as to the shape of clouds. I knew they were interested in science.

Next day it was raining. We saw the clouds. They were a grey color. The evening came. I saw clouds in the sky in the evening. It was dark and I could not see clouds clearly in the sky. The clouds looked black. Clouds I saw on my way to a public bath were such clouds. I saw clouds near the moon.

When I went to a public bath with my mother, I asked her about clouds. She said, "When it is raining, grey clouds turn to black ones. When it is raining heavily clouds fight with each other and it thunders."

Listening to this story, I wondered why.

I began to be eager to know about clouds and the cosmos. I wished to study science more and more. I will study hard and would like to be a doctor of science.

(By Li Hui Suk, 3rd grader of Kawasaki Korean Elementary and Junior High School)

S. Korea 1987: The Countdown Has Begun

By Paul Calvey

(Continued from the previous issue)

A northern invasion of the south has little credibility. It is highly unlikely that a country that does not have the direct backing of the Soviet Union or China would take on a country backed by the economic giants of Japan and America.

Last year, as the U.S. and south Korean forces staged the largest naval manoeuvres the world has ever seen, the DPRK was busy removing 150,000 troops from frontline positions, to help in the peaceful construction of the country and was continuing to maintain a ban on military exercises as a gesture of goodwill.

The "Team Spirit" military manoeuvres are definitely not oriented towards self-defense, and have grown alarmingly in size over the last decade. In 1976 only 90,000 servicemen were involved. However, by last year, this had grown to over 200,000. The area being used for the manoeuvres had also expanded "ominously northward" and the weapons have become more sophisticated.

The world has watched militarism draw it along the road to world war twice in modern history. Let's not make the same mistake again because of a failure to question American deception.

No doubt the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres will continue to grow in 1987 and American and south Korean administrations will continue to mislead and deceive the people they represent.

It is up to the free-thinking people of the world to look beyond America's veil of deception and subject all its claims to scrutiny.

It is the U.S. and their south Korean bedfellows that have aggressive and expansionist intentions in Korea, not the DPRK.

War means destruction and bloodshed and the DPRK has long been aware of the fact that the costs of reunification by force are too great.

Over the last few years, the DPRK has placed a strong emphasis on economic construction and the improvement of living standards. To achieve this they have had to reduce their defense burden and ease tensions on the peninsula.

They would never have done this if they had any intentions of invading the south.

In recent years the DPRK has changed its stance towards the U.S.-south Korean alliance and has proposed three-way talks.

Traditionally, the DPRK had always refused to allow south Korea to participate in talks as it believed that America held the real power. Technically speaking, the DPRK and the U.S. are still at war.

The reunification policy of the DPRK is now based on the acceptance of the political reality of the divided peninsula, and as a consequence Pyongyang is seeking a negotiated settlement.

When President Kim Il Sung proposed to reunify the peninsula through the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he virtually gave up his long-term goal of "a reunified socialist Korea."

There is a growing realization among north Korean policy makers that they should adjust their policies to the reality and that they should live together with south Koreans as a homogenious nation, transcending the differences in ideology and political belief.

The proposal for a DCRK means forming a confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government. North and south would be represented on an equal basis and would exercise regional autonomy without changing their respective economic systems.

This proposal by the DPRK is a significant departure from the previous reunification policy, and represents a major concession by the north Koreans.

The proposed one-nation, two-system reunification formula is a step in the right direction towards an enduring peace.

Pyongyang argues that a Korea reunified in this way should be neutral, non-aligned, independent, nuclear-free and should not run counter to the interests of the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China.

President Kim Il Sung has stressed that," ..... A DCRK should not become a satellite of any country, but should become an independent and sovereign state, a non-aligned nation which will not rely on any external forces."

Neither the Soviet Union nor China will be willing to tolerate a Korea reunified under a hostile power, just as the U.S. and Japan will not be willing to allow an anti-U.S. Korean regime there.

A neutral reunified Korea is perhaps the only solution which serves the powers in the region.

A divided Korea increases the likelihood of nuclear war in Asia and exerts a destabilizing influence on the region. The time has come for the United States to take a fresh look at the Korean situation and endeavour to search for new avenues of negotiation which must include a direct approach to the north Koreans.

The emergence of a reunified and neutral Korea would have a tremendous impact on the present state of world politics.

Democracy Now

Last year, in a message to Congress, Reagan said, "The American people believe in human rights," and they "oppose tyranny in whatever form, whether of the left or the right."

In contrast, he has approvingly cited former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatric's argument that "authoritarian" right-wing regimes are not as insidious as "totalitarian" communist ones.

This implies that the U.S. is prepared to tolerate and support authoritarian governments, however repressive, as long as they support U.S. interests.

Nowhere is this double standard more graphically illustrated than in south Korea, where the Chun junta survives only with American help and continues to perpetuate the evil of fascism, deprives its people of democracy and persecutes its opposition so that American investments can continue to profit from the labours of Koreans and a forward base can be maintained against the Soviet Union.

Over the last year the U.S. strongly attacked left-wing regimes in Poland and Nicaragua but toned down its criticism of repressive governments in Chile, South Africa, the Philippines and south Korea.

However, democracy has continued to advance in spite of American resistance. Over the last 11 years, 13 countries have replaced dictatorships with democratic governments. Among these are Spain, Portugal, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Guatemala.

Last year this trend continued and Haiti and the Philippines were added to the list.

In both cases, America was reluctant to act and would have preferred to see the status quo maintained.

American deception is illustrated by the fact that five years ago Vice President George Bush praised Marcos' "adherence to democratic principles," and in Haiti, Reagan applauded Duvalier's progress on human rights, despite evidence of his brutality.

In the Philippines, even after the blatantly rigged elections, Reagan would have been prepared to look the other way, were it not for the fact that the U.S. Congress and the Filipino people refused to accept the outcome.

The U.S. only withdrew its support for Marcos when it became obvious that he could no longer sustain his corrupt rule. In the end, they gave him a gentle push and eased him into retirement as if he was an old friend.

America, then spent the remainder of 1986 dangling the carrot of economic aid in front of the inexperienced Aquino, in the hope that the Philippines would remain firmly in its sphere of influence.

There were two important factors which combined to expose and destroy Marcos' corrupt regime: people power and the critical attention of the world media.

Chun was aware that this equation could also provide the formula for his own downfall. People power was also prominent force in south Korea and the forthcoming Olympic Games would certainly put south Korea in the limelight. In true military fashion Chun decided to crush the opposition before it could gain momentum. He had 16 members of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy arrested for signing a petition calling for constitutional changes. He had Kim Dae Jung, a prominent dissident, placed under house arrest for the ninth time in less than a year and he had 111 universities and vocational schools raided in an attempt to stop the signature campaign spreading to student organizations.

Officials called the signature campaign an "attempt to create social unrest" and warned that anyone signing the petition would be given long prison sentences.

Can a democracy deprive the opposition of the right to petition the government? Chun obviously believes it can and the Reagan administration does not lose any sleep about it.

Immediately after Marcos' fall people power in south Korea was at an all time high. The democratic movement was well aware of the similarities that existed between south Korea and the Philippines and were determined to step up their agitation.

It had become fashionable for the world media to expose dictatorship and portray political opponents like protagonists at a prize fight. As the dust began to settle on the Philippines it seemed highly likely that they would now turn their gaze on south Korea.

It was Chun's awareness of this that prompted him to embark on a policy of appeasement in order to present the world with a picture that all was well in south Korea. His government was trying desperately hard to play up the differences rather than the similarities with the situation in the Philippines.

He invited the heads of south Korea's two leading opposition parties to the presidential mansion and admitted that his actions had been too severe. He promised that arrests for signing the petition would stop and released Kim Dae Jung, who had been under house arrest for 12 days.

However, Kim commented, "There are no basic concessions. These are technical changes."

Freed from Chun's restraints the signature campaign began to grow and large-scale political rallies organized by the opposition soon became a regular feature in south Korea. Student organizations began to play a prominent part in the agitation and religious bodies together with middle-class groups also began speaking out against the government, calling for constitutional changes.

(Continued from page 1)

and creativity of Korean architects and artists." (See his speech on page 2)

"Many other areas of cooperation between our two countries have been identified, and in consequence thereof a joint economic commission to monitor these growing ties was established last November. We are eager to see this cooperation expanded and consolidated," he added.

The banquet speeches of two leaders were also used to attack South African racists.

Expressing strong support for the struggle of the Zimbabwean people, the DPRK President said, "We ... always stand firm by the fighting peoples of South Africa, Namibia and front-line countries and all the rest of the African people."

He stressed: "The non-aligned nations and all the peaceloving countries must take strong sanctions against the South African racists in the political, economic, military and diplomatic fields, and give all-out material and moral support to the South African and Namibian peoples and all the peoples of the front-line countries."

Mr. Mugabe said, "We also call upon the international community to enforce comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa."

President Kim Il Sung held talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Jan. 22 twice. The KCNA reported that both talks proceeded "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

Mr. Mugabe presented gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Prime Minister Mugabe is concurrently Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The visit was Mr. Mugabe's fourth visit to the DPRK.

This display of anti-government sentiment must have frightened Chun and strengthened his resolve to destroy the democratic movement once and for all.

As soon as the Asian Games were over Chun began trying to stamp out the democratic movement with renewed vigor.

The current crackdown on the opposition is a reflection of his fear that the NKDP will unify the south Korean people and act as a focus for their discontent. The large attendances at their rallies confirm this and is the reason that Chun wishes to neutralize the effectiveness of the NKDP before 1988.

If this analogy is correct, and I believe it to be, then in 1987 we can expect to see the Chun junta attempting to dismantle the opposition, in the same way that the Nazi party did in Germany prior to the Second World War.

Although harsh and oppressive actions by the Chun junta were a constant feature of 1986, recently, there has been an increase in the severity of these measures, and this is a trend that will almost certainly continue in 1987. Last year dissolution orders have been served on many democratic and labour organizations, including Mintongryon (the United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification).

An NKDP member of parliament has been arrested for statements made in the national assembly. He simply said that government policy should be directed towards reunification and less towards anti-communism.

It is unthinkable that in a democracy a member of parliament can be arrested for statements made in the national assembly. It is clear to everyone that south Korea is a "democracy" in name only.

These actions by the Chun junta has led the NKDP to declare that south Korea is now in a state of "undeclared martial law."

(To be continued)

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